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Japanese Photographers  
All kinds of Photographs  
Work done in latest styles  
also Passport Photos  
Developing and Printing for  
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# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

1918  
**Indian**  
MOTOR CYCLES  
3 1/2 h.p. 34 h.p. and 7 1/2 h.p.  
ALEX. ROSS & CO.  
Machinery Dept.  
Phone 37.

No. 17,133.

號四十月六年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

**THORNE'S  
OLD VAT  
No. 4.  
SCOTCH WHISKY.**

SOLE AGENTS:

**A.S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG  
Tel. 516.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN NON ASIATIC  
INDIAN desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person at the  
Central Police Station between the hours  
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons, with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of  
Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$10.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE CO.**  
WHICH ARE VARIOUS THE SHARES OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
Company, Ltd.,  
and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

**TOTAL FUNDS AS AT DECEMBER, 1914,**  
£23,970,367.  
I—Authorized Capital £5,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £4,000,000  
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500  
II—Fire Funds... 3,837,047  
III—Life & Annuity Funds... 17,567,590  
Sinking Fund Account... 128,320  
£23,970,367  
Revenue Fire Branch... £2,381,456  
Life and Annuity Branch... 2,141,583  
Revenue Marine Department... 337,339  
Other Receipts... 478,340  
£5,339,298  
The Accumulated Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and, by  
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Business.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
Agents.

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE.

**WEEK DAYS**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.15 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
**NIGHT CARS**  
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.0  
p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of  
an hour.  
**SATURDAY**  
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
**NIGHT CARS** on Week Days.  
**SATURDAY**  
Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, ALEXANDER BUILDING,  
Des Voeux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars not already full running at the  
time stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office.  
No Season ticket will be issued until  
payment therefor has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheques or Compostres order  
representing Bank Note.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.

**TANG YUK DESTINE, successor of**

the late HEN TING,  
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Cantonese and  
English spoken.

**BUSINESS NOTICES.  
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.**

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels.  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO  
STEAMERS.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT  
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

**HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.**

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
**HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.**

Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and  
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)  
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Marston,  
or from Messrs. Tins. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.



**WATSON'S PYERIS.**

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.  
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing.  
Drink deep or touch not the Pysian Spring.  
There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain  
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

Pints 90 cts. Per Doz.  
Splits 60 " " "

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

**THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.**

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two Shipyards and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.  
Town Office, 49, Cross Street, ROBINSON ROAD, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.  
Shipyards: Sham-Sai Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.  
Requisitions furnished on application.  
**WONG PING WA, Manager**  
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

**DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.**

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

**CHANDLER  
HUDSON  
AND  
OVERLAND  
MOTOR  
CARS**



Telephone 439.  
COME AND INSPECT  
**BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.**

**TO THOSE GOING AWAY**

Keep in touch with local happenings  
by subscribing to

**"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"**

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE  
IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$15 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

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**BUSINESS NOTICES**

**TAIKOO DOCKYARD.**  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—  
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—  
—TELEGRAPHIC AD. "TAIKOO DOCKYARD"—  
—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE—  
—TELEPHONE NO. 312—

**YEE SANG FAT CO.**

SMART

**STRAW HATS**

Price \$1.50 and up

also

**WHITE HELMETS**

Just Arrived

**YEE SANG FAT CO.,**

Tel. 1355. 34, Queen St.

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.**

**PORTLAND CEMENT**

In Casks of 37 1/2 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**

GENERAL MANAGERS

**THE HONGKONG HOTEL**

AND  
**GRILL ROOM**

J. H. TAGGART  
MANAGER.

**THE PEAK HOTEL.**

1500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of

**Mrs. BLAIR.**

**THE WAR.**

**TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.**

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**THE GREAT BATTLE.**

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

DESPERATE CHARACTER OF  
FIGHTING.

ENEMY ATTACKS SHATTERED.

London, June 12,  
11.25 p.m.

A French communiqué states:  
Between Montdidier and the Oise  
the battle has continued without any  
great change. Yesterday evening  
and last night on our left all the  
enemy's attempts to counter-attack  
were shattered. We again progress-  
ed east of Mery and Senlis Wood.

The Germans by violent attacks  
also attempted to drive us back on  
Arleux. On the front of St. Maur,  
Desloges, Faquemant, we bore  
the shock and inflicted very heavy  
losses on the attackers and main-  
tained our positions.  
On our right the Germans, despite  
repeated efforts, were unable to de-  
bouché. On the southern bank of the  
Aisne we hold the southern part of  
Cheminot and the station of St.  
Maur-Matz.

According to the latest informa-  
tion, our counter-attack yesterday  
forestalled a powerful enemy attack,  
which was being prepared on the  
same front. We encountered great  
forces, which we overran. The pri-  
soners taken by one of our Divisions  
belonged to four different enemy  
Divisions.  
South of the Aisne, the Germans  
this morning attacked between the  
river and the forest of Villers-  
Cotterets.  
Desperate fighting is occurring on  
the front of Donners-Outry and  
to the south of Ambleny.

**HONORIC FIGHTING IN CERTAIN  
SECTORS.**

FRENCH GAINS CONSOLI-  
DATED.

London, June 12,  
2.30 a.m.

A French communiqué states:  
Between Montdidier and the Oise  
the enemy renewed his pressure.  
All his attempts on our left to re-  
capture our gains of yesterday failed.  
We progressed in the region of the  
Belley Wood and St. Maur.

We took 40 more prisoners and  
several guns and numerous machine-  
guns.  
There is no change on the St.  
Maur-Antheuil front.

The Germans on our right renewed  
their attacks on the Matz river.  
After several costly attempts they  
gained a footing on the southern bank  
and also in the village of Mellicock  
and the heights of Beard Cross.

Our troops east of the Oise on  
Monday night effected a withdrawal  
in the line of Bailly-Trépy-le-Val,  
west of Nampcel, protected by cover-  
ing detachments, which masked the  
movement.

We repulsed an enemy attack in  
the region of Hautebraye and took  
prisoners.

South of the Aisne, there were  
desperate combats and sometimes  
hand-to-hand fighting between the  
river and the Villers Cotterets Forest.  
We stoutly resisted the attacks of  
the enemy, who progressed slightly  
in the plateau west of the villages  
of Dailly and Outry. His efforts  
against Ambleny and St. Pierre Kils  
failed.

North of the Aisne, we captured  
Amoncourt-les-Bois, south  
of Eloup, and the southern part of  
Bouffignies.

Aeroplanes yesterday participated  
in our counter-attack on the front  
Montdidier-St. Maur, bombing and  
dispensing enemy Divisions forcing  
up to meet the shock. The convoys  
were stopped and their heavy bat-  
teries deserted and their gunners  
caused are altogether. Twenty-six  
tons of projectiles were dropped. In  
addition 18 tons of bombs were drop-  
ped at night-time on enemy positions.  
Thirteen enemy machines were  
brought down yesterday.

**"NOTHING SPECIAL" ON BRITISH  
FRONT.**

London, June 12,  
10.25 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig  
reports:  
The French successfully raided on  
the night of the 11th in the neigh-  
bourhood of Lescar.  
There is nothing special to report  
on the British Front.

**SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID.**

London, June 12,  
12.35 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig  
reports:  
We repulsed raiders on the night  
of the 11th on our post at Ayeles  
Wood. We carried out a successful  
raid at Borelles, taking a few pri-  
soners.  
Hostile artillery firing was active  
at intervals at night to the west of  
Lens.

**BATTLE IN THE AIR.**

HOSTILE TROOPS AND  
TRENCHES BOMBED

London, June 12,

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig,  
reporting on aviation, says:  
Our aeroplanes assisted a French  
counter-attack on the western por-  
tion of the Noyon battle-front on the  
11th by special patrols dealing with  
German machines, and by vigorous  
constant bombing of enemy's  
trenches, gun positions and com-  
munications.

Heavy machine-gun fire from our  
low-fliers upon hostile troops and  
transport in the same area destroyed  
10 German aeroplanes and we drove  
down four out of control. The  
British lost three planes, while two  
British machines reported missing  
yesterday have returned.

The British and French squadrons  
since the German attack in the  
Noyon sector on June 9th have  
dropped 21 tons of bombs and ac-  
counted for 20 enemy machines. On  
the British Front two German  
machines were shot down and two  
driven down out of control. One  
British machine is missing.

We dropped 14 tons of bombs on  
the 11th.  
Our night-fliers heavily attacked  
the railway at Cambrai and pilers  
at Frenicourt, dropping four tons of  
bombs without suffering any loss.

**GERMAN REPORT.**

London, June 12,

A wireless German official report  
states:  
We repulsed with very heavy  
losses a French counter-attack to  
the south-west of Noyon and threw  
back the enemy on the whole front  
from La Ployon to Antheuil.

We located the enemy from  
the west bank of the Oise to the  
northern junction of Matz.  
Our prisoners now number 18,000.  
The enemy evacuated Carlepout  
Wood. We pushed reached the  
line running to the north of Bailly-  
Trépy-le-Val, west of Nampcel.



## INTIMATIONS

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on the 29th day of June, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, to comply with the provisions of Article 40 of the Company's Articles of Association. Through unavoidable circumstances it has proved impossible to complete the accounts for 1917 in time to present to the Meeting and it will accordingly be necessary to adjourn the Meeting to enable the accounts to be presented at a later date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, June 13, 1918.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

**COULOMBIER CHEESE.**  
COTTAGE CHEESE.  
Nourishing and ideal food.

**DEVONSHIRE CREAM**  
Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablets on application.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

## Central Location

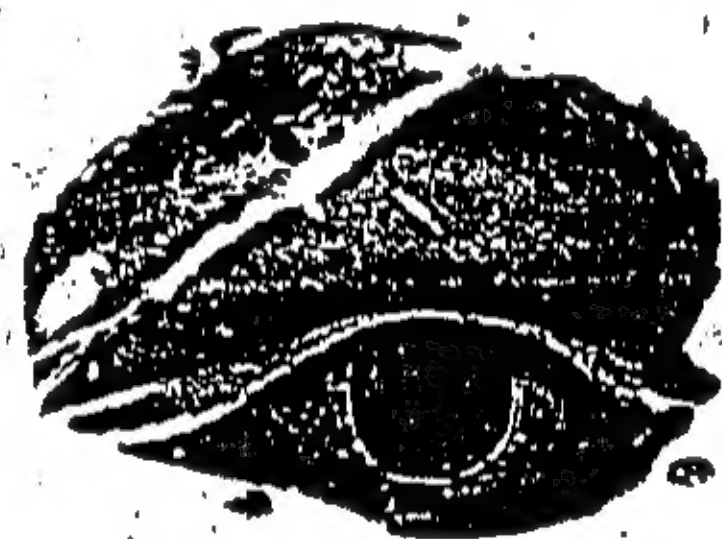
ALL EUROPEAN TRAVEL Pass Entrance.  
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.  
European Baths and Sanitary Fixings.  
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.  
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373  
Telegraphic Address:  
"VICTORIA,"  
J. WITCHELL,  
Manager.

## VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

244 Des Voeux Road Central.  
Telephone No. 2867.

We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.  
We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture.



## YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



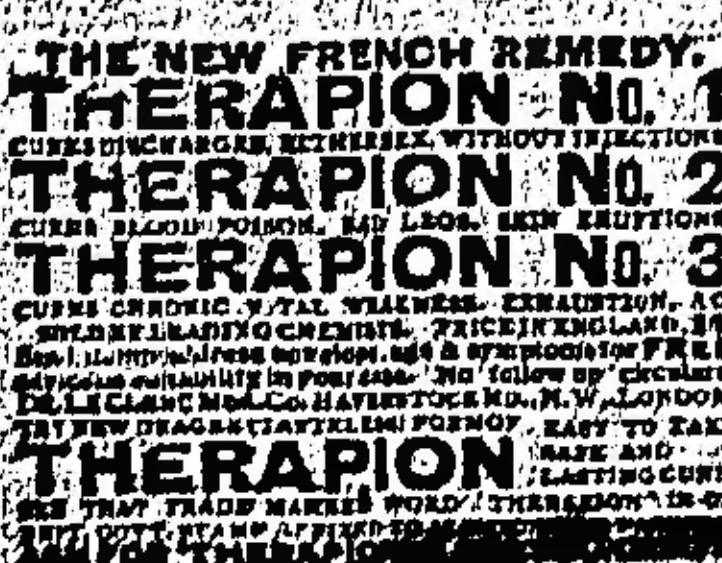
HONGKONG & MANILA.

## THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

HONGKONG BRANCH  
67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL



The only OPTICAL HOUSE  
in Far East  
Awarded an Efficiency Diploma  
at  
Panama-Pacific  
International Exposition  
SCIENTIFIC BYS EXAMINATION  
All sorts of  
Frames, Lenses, and Protection glasses.



THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.  
THERAPION NO. 1  
THERAPION NO. 2  
THERAPION NO. 3  
THERAPION  
THERAPION

## INTIMATIONS

## LOST.

SMALL WHITE FOX TERRIER.  
Brown Head. Small black spot on  
back. Answers "POM." Tel. 1944, or  
note to  
C. H. R.  
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Hongkong, June 12, 1918.

## WANTED.

ENGLISH NURSERY GOVERNESS  
REQUIRED for little girl 4 years.  
Good salary to suitable person.  
Write giving full particulars to  
P. U. C.  
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Hongkong, June 12, 1918.

## WANTED.

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE  
ENGINEER is required at a  
Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the  
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.  
LTD., Wanchai. Apply in writing  
accompanied by details of experience  
and copies of testimonials to  
THE MANAGER,  
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.,  
St. George's Buildings.  
Hongkong, June 3, 1918.

ST. JOHN'S  
CATHEDRAL.

MONDAY, at 6 p.m.

ORGAN  
RECITAL.

## VOCALIST:

MRS. W. J. HILL.

## ASAHI BEER



Sole Agents:  
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.  
Telephone 230 & 155

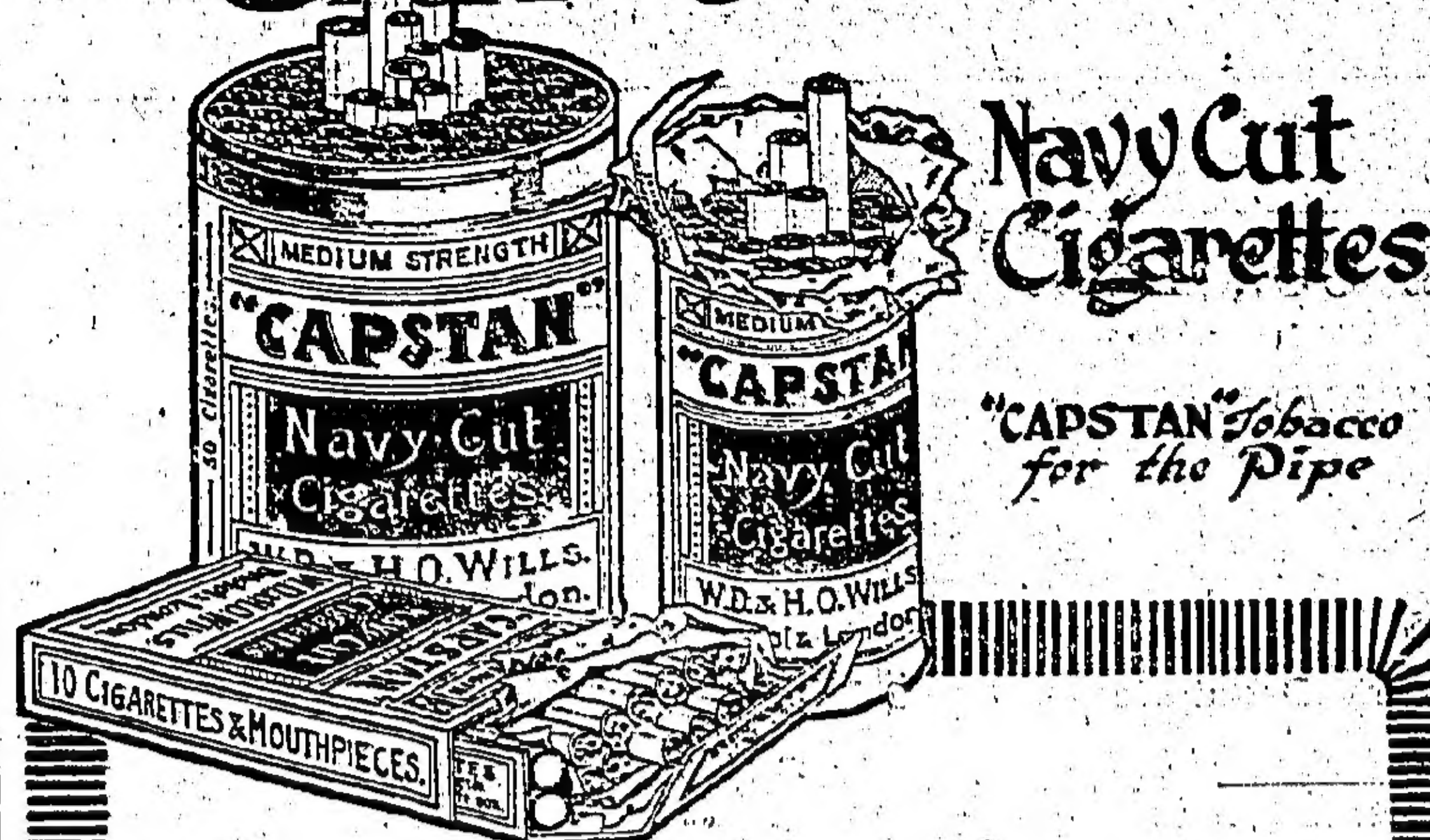
## FOR SALE

YVERT'S  
POSTAGE STAMP  
CATALOGUES  
FOR

1918.

GRACA & CO.  
No. 10, Wyndham Street,  
HONGKONG.

## "CAPSTAN"



"Capstan" Navy Cut Cigarettes  
are sold in the following  
packings:—

Packets of 10 & 20 Cigarettes  
& in air-tight tins of 50

also  
MAGNUMS in air-tight  
tins of 50 Cigarettes

## LABOUR SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA.

MR. HENDERSON EXPOSES THE  
SHAMEFUL PEACE.

CONDITIONS OF JAPAN'S  
INTERVENTION.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, speaking at a  
breakfast in connection with the  
conference of Labour party agents, organ-  
isers, and prospective Parliamentary  
candidates, made particular reference to  
the Russian situation and the suggested  
intervention of Japan.

"We are told," he said, referring to  
the Labour Memorandum on War Aims,  
"that victorious Germany is in no mood  
to conclude peace on these principles.  
We are reminded that Germany has  
imposed a shameful peace upon Russia.  
Does that invalidate our policy? On  
the contrary, the sentiment thrust upon  
Russia by force of arms has made it  
more imperative that we should insist  
more resolutely than ever upon the  
policy we have laid down.

"A peace of that kind is what we call  
a military peace—a peace of conquest  
and annihilation. To propose that we  
should enter into negotiations to end  
the war upon the assumption that such  
a peace as that made with Russia can  
stand is the last word in political  
cynicism.

"It would be a complete denial of our  
international policy to accept concessions  
from the Central Powers in the West on  
condition that they are left in undis-  
turbed possession of their conquests in  
the East.

"CHALLENGE TO ENEMY SOCIALISTS.  
"We range ourselves by the side of  
the Russian people in resistance to this  
shameful and anti-democratic settlement forced  
upon the Russian people, as we are not  
entitled to say to the German Social-  
ists—

Before the war your Government  
was a danger to German democracy.  
It has now proved itself an instrument  
of disaster to the free revolutionary  
democracy of Russia. Join with us in  
a united effort to destroy autocracy  
and militarism, so that we may secure  
not a League of Kings, but a League of  
Peoples.

"But the Socialists of Germany and  
Austria have a right to be assured that  
in accepting the principles and policy  
we have put forward, they do not lay  
their countries open to a military peace,  
such as their Governments have forced  
upon Russia. We have to prove to them  
that we are sincere in carrying out our  
policy of 'No annexations and no penal  
indemnities, and the right of democratic  
self-determination.' Accordingly, we  
insist that the Allied Governments must

be prepared to apply these principles to  
every question to be considered at the  
official peace conference.

## CONDITIONS FOR JAPAN.

"And here let me say that we cannot  
but regard with grave anxiety the pro-  
spect of Japanese intervention in Siberia.  
Whatever argument may be put forward  
in justification of this adventure—and I  
do not deny that a plausible case can be  
made out for military action—I am pro-  
foundly convinced that Japan's inter-  
vention will seriously compromise the  
Allies, unless steps are at once taken to  
make it clear—

(1) That the majority of the Russian  
people approve and welcome such in-  
tervention.  
(2) That it has been undertaken  
with the full sanction of all the Allied  
States, and I would add, China.  
(3) That an unequivocal pledge of  
disinterestedness is given by Japan,  
and publicly endorsed by the whole of  
the Allied Governments, including,  
once more, the United States.

"This should be accompanied by a  
frank declaration that Japanese troops  
will be withdrawn from Siberia, and  
every claim upon Russia renounced,  
when the immediate danger of German  
occupation is over. Upon these condi-  
tions, and upon no others, could we look  
with favour upon the intervention of  
Japan in the affairs of Russia.

## DEARER NEWSPAPERS.

From April the prices of a number of  
newspapers and periodicals will be  
increased, says a Home paper. Among  
the daily newspapers, the "Yorkshire  
Post" will, after April 1, be 2d.  
instead of 1d. With  
weekly publications, on April 8 "Comic  
Outs" will cost 1d. instead of 1d., and  
the "Penny Pictorial" 2d. instead of  
1d. A week later the prices of  
"Answers," "Home Chat," and the  
"Home Companion" will be raised from  
1d. to 1d. 6d. "Family Herald" will  
be 2d. instead of 1d., and the "Yorkshire  
Weekly Post" and the "British Citizen  
and Empire Worker" are to cost the same  
price. A further increase in the price  
of fashion publications is taking place.  
Our "Home" goes up from 3d. to 3d.  
"Lady's World" and "Lady's World  
Fancy Work" from 4d. to 6d.; "Home  
Fashions" 3d. to 4d.; and "Leeds  
Dressmaker" 3d. to 4d. The price of  
the "Hicks Herald" and that of the  
"Sunny Free Press" will be raised, from  
2d. to 3d.

Healthy Babies Sleep  
well at Night.

A well child sleeps well and during his  
waking hours is never cross but always  
happy and laughing. It is only the  
sickly child that is cross and peevish.  
Mother, if your children do not sleep  
well, if they are cross and cry a great  
deal, give them Baby's Own Tablets, the  
Canada children's remedy, and they  
will soon be well and happy again.  
Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Chas.  
Diette, North Tyneside, Quebec,  
writes:—My baby was greatly troubled  
with constipation and cried night and  
day. I began giving her Baby's Own  
Tablets and now she is fit and healthy  
and sleeps well at night. The Tablets  
are sold by medicine dealers or by mail  
at 60 cents a vial from the Dr. Williams  
Medicine Co., 90 Beethoven Road, Shang-  
hai.

## YOU CLEAN OUTSIDE

but what about your inside? To be  
healthy it's just as important to cleanse  
the system of impurities as it is to keep  
the body clean.

## PINKETTES

gently stimulate the bowels, thus dis-  
pelling biliousness, liveriness, sick  
headaches and the other ills of con-  
stipation. Of course, do not eat free-  
doughs, the vial from Dr. Williams  
Medicine Co., 90 Beethoven Road, Shang-  
hai.

## INTIMATIONS

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

## WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

## Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,  
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
High Class English Jewellery

## KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL  
INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES  
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE  
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO  
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S  
BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR  
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Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	140	20	10	10
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the 15th June, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
**FIVE USED TYPEWRITERS.**  
Terms:—as usual.  
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Hongkong, June 13, 1918. 520

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on  
**WEDNESDAY,**  
the 13th June, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
An Assortment of  
**HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.**  
Comprising—  
Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Turkish Towels, Blankets, &c., &c., &c.  
Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, June 12, 1918. 515

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on  
**THURSDAY,**  
the 14th June, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 93, Stewart Terrace, The Post Office Building, Queen's Road Central,  
**SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**  
Comprising—  
Electric Fans, Desk, Ice Chest, 2 Oliver Typewriters, &c., &c.  
A large quantity of Ornamental Brass Ware and 2 Sewing Machines.  
Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, June 7, 1918. 507

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. Doo Ching Kee, to sell by Public Auction, on  
**MONDAY AND TUESDAY,**  
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**A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF CHINESE PORCELAINS, EMBROIDERIES, KAKEMONOS, IVORY AND JADE CARVINGS, &c., &c.**  
Comprising—  
A large variety of 5 and 6 colored Vases, Bowls, Plates and Flower Holders, Blue and White Figures, Ginger Jars, Buddhas and Wall Plaques.  
Old Brasses and Bronzes, Polychrome Gourdmen, Amber and Porcelain Snuff Bottles, Carved Bamboo Ware, Jade-stone and Ivory Carvings, &c., &c.  
Silk Embroideries, Chinese Water Colours, Lacquered Screens, &c., &c., &c.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
On view from Saturday the 15th inst.  
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Hongkong, June 11, 1918. 514

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**WEDNESDAY,**  
the 13th June, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.**  
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF  
**USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,**  
As follows—  
Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dining Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.  
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Bureau, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkoan and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Rackets and Net, Several Carpets—new and second-hand.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
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Hongkong, June 12, 1918. 518

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**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
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Hongkong, June 7, 1918. 507

**FOR SALE.**  
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Hongkong, Mar. 23, 1918. 977

**TO LET.**  
N. 4, MORRISON HILL, from 1st July.  
Apply to—  
**THE TREASURY.**  
Hongkong, June 5, 1918. 497

**TO LET.**  
N. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 93, THE PEAK, 4-roomed FLAT, No. 69, The Peak.  
Apply to—  
**LINSTEAD & DAVE.**  
Hongkong, June 1, 1918. 483

**TO LET.**  
FURNISHED FLAT in Queen's Gardens, from 1st June.  
Apply to—  
**PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.**  
Hongkong, May 16, 1918. 457

**TO LET.**  
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
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A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
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Alexandra Building, Hongkong, August 23, 1917.

## SCOTTISH LETTER

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

April 20.  
BAILLIE W. CAMPBELL, OF GLASGOW AND JAVIA.

River Baillie William Walker Campbell, Glasgow, who is well-known East of Suez, is the subject of a biographical sketch, in the Baillie, a Glasgow weekly journal. He is described as one of the civil Preterian Guard, and it is prophesied that he will go far in the public life of the city. A native of Paisley, where he was born in 1864, Baillie Campbell early made acquaintance with the Far East, with which he has been more or less intimately connected all his life. His father, who had come over from Inverary, and was eventually an engineer with Alexander Chaplin & Co., joined with some other venturesome spirits in the fifties in taking out a small steamer from the Clyde to the East for one of the Dutch companies, and established a connection with the island of Java which has been maintained unbroken to this day. The family went East in 1870; but after three years Baillie Campbell and his younger brothers and sisters were sent home for their education. Later he served his apprenticeship as a mechanical engineer with Bow, McLellan & Co., Paisley, and after gaining experience with several leading engineering firms, he started business along with Mr. William Calderwood, the firm being known as Campbell & Calderwood. In 1900 Baillie Campbell sold out his interests in the firm, and joined A. E. Craig & Co., Caledonia Engine Works, Paisley, accepting the position of Director, and was associated with them for three years as acting principal. During all this time his Eastern connections had been developing, and while retaining an interest in Craig & Co. he retired from the Board, and took his present office in 83, Gordon Street, Glasgow, for his business as an engineer and export merchant to the Dutch East Indies.

Baillie Campbell's elder brother, who is now the senior British resident in Java, had been associated with his father there, and founded engineering works in Sourabaya, which were very successful and grew to large dimensions. These works were ultimately amalgamated with a large Dutch engineering firm, and more attention was thereafter given to the coffee, tobacco, and sugar estates, in the control of which Baillie Campbell was interested, and had grown to very large proportions. In 1913 these and adjoining estates were sold to a Dutch Bank and Trading Company.

Baillie Campbell knows the East well. All through his business career since 1890 he has paid a quinquennial visit to the other side of the globe, and has sojourned in India, Burma, Dutch East Indies, the Straits Settlements, Borneo, China and Japan.

Baillie Campbell is Chairman of a Borneo Rubber Company and Director of several in the Malay States. Since 1912, Baillie Campbell has been a member of Glasgow Town

## BANK

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N. YAMAGITA, Manager.  
HONGKONG BRANCH:  
8, Des Vaux Road.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 490

Council, taking a deep interest in clearing, electricity, and water affairs. He is Vice-Chairman of the Committee in charge of the Motor Boat Patrol Service, and is the originator of the "Merrill V.A.D."

Quite recently, he has acquired a territorial designation by the purchase of the Aros Castle estate on the Sound of Mull, which extends to about 2,850 acres, and is for its size one of the finest sporting properties in the Highlands. It forms the central portion of the estate known as Aros, and includes the ruins of the castle that was once the seat of the Lords of the Isles, but his residence is at the beautifully situated White House of Aros.

**BOLSHIEVIE CONSUL AND DONA.**  
The police authorities of Glasgow have arrested, under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, John M'Lean, the ex-school teacher, whom the Bolsheviks appointed Russian Consul in Glasgow in January last.

It will be remembered that M'Lean, who is an M.A. of Glasgow University, was dismissed from the service of the Govan School Board in November 1915 on a question of school discipline. During that month he took an active part in rent strikes and anti-conscription meetings in Glasgow. In February 1916 M'Lean was arrested on charges under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and was sentenced in the High Court of Justiciary to three years' penal servitude. In July last he was released on license owing to the possible effect of continued imprisonment on his health.

The present charge against M'Lean is a serious one. It is alleged that in ten speeches delivered in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, and Fife-shire, he advocated a revolution; that the workers should raise the red flag in the same way as their brothers in Russia had done, and should copy the methods of the Russian Revolution, and strike the first blow on May 1; he urged the breaking through of laws, and that unless the Government followed the example of Russia the workers should down tools. M'Lean is alleged to have said further that the workers should seize the Lord Provost of Glasgow and others as hostages; that they should seize also the Glasgow City Chambers, Post Office, banks, newspaper offices, and the food stores and ships on the Clyde; that they should seize the coal mines, and should go to the farmers and get food, and burn the farmhouses if they did not get food.

SIR WILLIAM WEIR.

The new Air Minister, Sir William Weir, is a member of the well-known engineering firm of G. & J. Weir, Cathcart, Glasgow, and has held a leading position in the engineering world for a number of years. Born in Glasgow, he was educated at the High School, and at the age of 16 he was sent by his father, one of the founders of the firm, to serve his apprenticeship in the shop like any other mechanic. Afterwards he made an extended tour of the world to study the business methods of other firms. Messrs. Weir have always specialised in auxiliary machinery, but at the outbreak of the war they were one of the first concerns to take up seriously the manufacture of munitions. A younger brother is a keen aviation expert, and this led Sir William to specialise in aeroplane construction.

**WATSONIAN WAR MEMORIAL.**

Mr. John Allison, headmaster, has issued a circular giving particulars of the scheme for establishing a Watsonian War Memorial. Over 2,500 former pupils of the College have gone to the war; and of these 860 have laid down their lives, while many more are disabled. To commemorate in some suitable manner the names and deeds of the fallen, to succour their dependants if necessary, to help all Watsonians who may be in distress as a result of the war, is a sacred duty, which we feel sure all their old schoolfellows and others interested in the School will amply and readily fulfil. In order to carry out the memorial it is proposed to raise a sum of not less than £10,000.

**GERMAN SUBSTITUTE FOR JUTE.**

According to the current issue of the Board of Trade Journal, there is much discussion in the German Press concerning a wood pulp fibre named "cellulose" for which large claims are made as an efficient substitute for jute, cotton, and other fibres. The Swiss spinners and weavers are keenly watching the development of this textile substitute, and already regard it as of considerable importance. Dundee jute trade is interested but sceptical. A memorandum on the subject has been received by the Foreign Office from H.M. Consul-General at Zurich, who has seen a sample of the cloth made from cellulose, and describes it as extremely strong, although it is made directly from wood pulp. It is not easy to reconcile the various descriptions of the process of manufacturing cellulose from pulp, and it may be that more than one method is employed. It appears to be certain that the fibre is not made by spinning long strips of paper run off reels through water in the manner

which German paper substitutes have made familiar. The accounts agree in describing the process as a direct manufacture from wood pulp.

**AMERICAN LADY'S GIFT.**

Mrs. Lucy Wortham James, of St. James, Missouri, U.S.A., has registered a deed in Edinburgh by which she founds a trust for the purpose of administering a fund to be known as "George Guthrie's Fund," in memory of Lieut. George W. Guthrie, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was killed in action at Beaumont, France, in November 1916. She has handed over to trustees funds amounting to over £21,000, to be devoted to the education and training of the sons of the Scottish officers and men killed or disabled in the war. After 25 years, the trustees are directed to hand over the funds to the University of Edinburgh for the founding of post-graduate George Guthrie Fellowships to carry out research work in regard to conditions affecting the maintenance of health and the prevention of disease in children, including the causes and conditions tending to produce defects and a lowered vitality.

**DEATH OF SCOTTISH ACTRESS.**

The death is announced, at the age of 55, of Miss Charlotte Stewart, Ardvorlich Cottage, Balquhiter, the writer of "The Eagle's Nest" and several other novels under the pen name of Allan M'Aulay. She was born at Culach, Assam, the only child of the late Colonel Robert Stewart of Ardvorlich, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner of Assam, who succeeded to Ardvorlich when his elder brother, his wife and infant son, were killed in the Indian Mutiny. A little daughter who was saved by her nurse married Sir James Ramsay of Banff, and was the mother of the present Duchess of Atholl. Miss Stewart collaborated with Kate Douglas Wiggin and the Misses Findlater in "The Affair of the Inn."

**WAR HONOUR.**

Sec. Lieut. W. M. Spurke, of 9, Woodburne Terrace, Edinburgh, has been awarded the Military Cross "for most gallantly remaining alone at a distance of 80 yards from an enemy machine-gun, and firing at the gunners whenever opportunity occurred. He remained in this position till the enemy was driven out by our own machine-gun fire." Lieut. Spurke was an accountant in the office of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company at Tongshan in 1914. He returned home and joined the Edinburgh University O.T.C., out of which he was gazetted to the Royal Scots, and went to German East Africa. His father is Mr. W. R. Spurke, Clydesdale Bank, George Street, Edinburgh.

**MISCELLANEA.**

Glasgow Suffragists demonstrated in Kelvingrove Park and planted a tree in commemoration of the extension of the franchise to women.

Sir Thomas R. Fyler, recognised as one of the foremost pharmacologists in the world, is to resign his Professorship of Materia Medica in Edinburgh University.

At Greenbank United Free Church, Edinburgh, Joseph Finlayson Waddell, of Calcutta, Captain, the Black Watch (T.F.), to Gertrude Wright, only daughter of the late William Gordon, Shanghai.

At Burnhill Cottage, Stroud, Isle of Skye, Neil Macdonald, late of Greenock and Hongkong, aged 80.

At Elm Cottage, Melrose, William Drummond, marine engineer, Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Hongkong.

**WILLS AND ESTATES.**  
Captain the Hon. Neil Primrose, second son of Lord Rosebery, who died on active service in Palestine, £185,205.

James Mackay, of Wellington, New Zealand, who died at Bridge of Weir, leaves one-half of his residuary estate (which is anticipated to amount to £40,000) to the Corporation of Glasgow to be divided among charitable and benevolent institutions in Scotland.

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Only a Cough, but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

**WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND**

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough, not only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.  
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**INTIMATIONS**  
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AMERICAN CAUSTIC SODA 78% solid. In iron drums, each containing about 700 lbs.  
ENGLISH MURIATE OF AMMONIA (sal-ammoniac). No. 1 quality: Fine white (powder) 98.5% Ammonium Chloride. No. 2 quality: Fine white (powder) 94.5% Ammonium Chloride.  
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Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
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Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

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A French Preparation for the Treatment of all Disorders of the Digestive System, especially Indigestion, Flatulence, Constipation, and all the ailments which result from a weak and disordered stomach.  
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Every kind of Footwear  
**MADE TO ORDER**

**FRENCH LESSONS**  
G. MOUSSON.  
15, Morrison Hill Road.  
**LESSONS IN CHINESE**  
MR. LE HUN YAN, a Chinese scholar, is offering instruction in the Chinese language. He has a good method of teaching, and is a native speaker of the language. He has been teaching Chinese for many years, and his pupils have all passed the Chinese examination. He is now offering instruction in the Chinese language, and his fees are very reasonable. He is located at 15, Morrison Hill Road, Hongkong.  
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25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Ltd.,

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## Today's Advertisement

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1918.

## THE ECONOMIC FACTOR IN THE WAR.

In his book "Deductions from the World War," General von FAYTAS-LORINGHOVEN, Deputy Chief of the German General Staff, observes: "The power of radical decision of a world-war has slipped away from the armies. The strategic situation is conditioned by the world-economic situation. Victories which once would have been absolutely decisive, and the conquest of whole kingdoms, have not brought us nearer peace." With what object then is Germany sending her millions to the slaughter? Almost from the first week of the war it was proved to the German General Staff that "the world-economic situation" made a radical decision in the war favourable to Germany utterly hopeless, and the longer the war lasts the more firmly does the world-economic situation set against her. One of the cables to-day reports one of the most prominent commercial magnates of Bremen as saying that "Germany's peace terms must be such as to induce the Allies to abandon the idea of an economic war." The sooner the people of Germany realise that it is not Germany's will which will be imposed in this matter when the peace terms come to be discussed, the better will it be for the future of Germany. Mr. BALFOUR, in an address which he delivered at the luncheon given at the House of Commons to the Japanese Ambassador and the Delegates attending the International Parliamentary Congress, very succinctly stated the view on the subject which is shared by all the Allies, when he said: "The German methods of trade are part of her policy of world domination. This has made them more dangerous than mere trade rivalry, to which we have never objected. Germany is trying to use her manufacturing power to practically enslave the rest of the world. That is the problem which must be met and solved." We can be quite sure that there will be no return to the status quo ante bellum in this respect, and if Germany desires to recover her former world economic position, her trading operations will have to be governed by conditions which her present adversaries will impose so that her methods of trade will no longer menace the security and peace of the countries in which German merchants are permitted to trade. It is interesting to see at this distance from the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk that the President of the Import Association of Bremen declares it to be a mistake to suppose that Germany can find a substitute for her former economic position in a close union with the countries east and south-east of the Central Powers, or that Germany can protect herself against economic war by establishing a large number of monopolistic militant organisations. It has been truly said of Germany that she has built up her economic life to a far greater extent than any other Continental country on a foundation of imported raw materials. In 1913, the year before the war, 58 per cent. of the total German imports consisted of industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured articles. Central Europe (i.e. Austria-Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece

and Turkey) supplied the merest fraction of this. The idea of Central Europe becoming a "self-contained economic block," is, even with Russia thrown in, a vain delusion. It is a matter of the highest importance to Germany that "Germany's peace terms should be such as to induce the Allies to abandon the idea of an economic war." Dr. DRENBURG, who has occupied the position of Colonial Secretary in the German Government, has shown in a frank review of the post-war economic situation, that the Allies in fact, not by their armed forces, but by their command of essential supplies, will control the demobilisation of the German army and therewith the whole process of German recuperation. Rapid demobilisation will be impossible without a sufficiency of essential supplies to assure employment for disbanded troops, and, as Dr. DRENBURG has declared, "even a partial period of unemployment would lead to disastrous manifestations," and for that reason "demobilisation will certainly extend over a long period, however irksome it may be to those in the colours." In any circumstances the Allies will see to it that their own needs are first met. In spite of all the efforts Germany has made to disguise it, this factor in the war is one of steadily increasing importance. Germany has repeatedly declared that one of her objects in the war has been "to guard her economic future." She has succeeded only in placing herself in a position of humiliating dependence on a world which she has antagonised. German traders will recognise that whatever terms may be embodied in the Peace treaty on this subject, "no treaties or guarantees in the world can force the public to buy or merchants to deal in goods which they would prefer not to handle."

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The rainfall for the 24 hours ended at 10 o'clock this morning was 2.58 inches.

The community of Kobe has achieved the wonderful feat of raising £100,000 towards the Tank Fund.

Only one case of cerebro spinal fever was notified in the Colony yesterday. There was also a case of plague and one case of enteric fever.

A Reuter's cable to-day mentions that among the new Members of the Order of the British Empire is Mr. S. Evans, the Deputy Naval Ordnance Store Officer in Hongkong.

A Committee has been appointed at Singapore by the Government to report on a suitable scheme for commemorating the 100th anniversary of the foundation of Singapore, which will occur on the 6th February next year.

A pack of wolves was located near the Tai Wai village at Taimoshan in the Tsau Wan district, and a party comprising Sergt. Macdonald and several armed lunkos from the Tsau Wan Police Station set out to hunt them. They succeeded in tracking the pack, one of which they shot dead. The carcass has been presented to the City Hall Museum and is now being mounted.

The Ceylon papers are publishing appeals to the European business community to make a more serious response to the appeal for man-power. It is suggested that tribunals should be appointed to decide who can be spared. With regard to the question of providing for the dependants of those who go on active service, the Acting Governor has promised, if a fund is opened, to ask the members of the legislature to contribute. The Planters Association has offered to provide funds, and other sympathisers are willing to do the same.

## SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

Do not suffer from cramp, colic, or pain in the stomach when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it. It is the only remedy for all kinds of stomach and bowels ailments. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

## TO "RODERICK RANDOM" OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Before asking to be cleared from two imputations made against me in your article of June 14th, may I be permitted (at the risk of being eternally "marked" by your powerful journal) to drag you from your journalistic "funk-hole" and ask if you are recognisable as Mr. H. A. Cartwright, Printer, Publisher and Editor of the Newspaper which serves your purpose so well?

Will you accept my assurance that I have not written under "instructions" from the Government? The letters are entirely my own, and I received, directly or indirectly, orally or by document, no information or suggestions of any kind from anyone in the Colony.

In the next place, may I repudiate any intention of "casting aspersions upon," "holding up to ridicule" or "insulting" the gentlemen to whom I addressed certain questions in my letter of June 13th.

It is in your own article, when still writing as "Roderick Random" on June 12th, that I find the statement that—

"the commercial houses" appealed to the Government to help them out of the difficulty by introducing conscription in order that the necessary remaining men might be content to continue at their posts."

From the last letter of the Hon. Member for the Chamber of Commerce we know that the commercial houses construe "necessary" as covering all the men at present in their employ.

Because I did not believe, and do not now believe, that the men themselves asked for conscription for such a purpose, I took the liberty of putting it up to them to answer what you term an "insulting" question.

You suggest I should apologise. When the men themselves repudiate your above quoted statement, then I will most liberally apologise, but for having placed reliance on anything which appeared over your pseudonym. F. C. JENKIN, June 14th, 1918.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

13th June, 1918.

SIR,—Some of your correspondents seem to wish to imply that the Chamber of Commerce has not been strictly honest, or, at any rate, consistent, in its attitude with regard to Conscription.

In your issue of the 10th inst. the Hon. Mr. Landale is reported to have said at the Legislative Council Meeting of that day—

Compulsory service was suggested by the Chamber of Commerce for two reasons. One was that it was desired that as many men as could be got should go and the other reason was that it was necessary to retain here a certain number of men and that those men should be satisfied that they were being protected from any imputation against them.

Surely that is a perfectly straight forward attitude! I think most people understood these were the reasons why conscription was urged by the Chamber of Commerce. Certainly the Government should have understood so.

It is undoubtedly desirable that as many men as possible should be spared to go and I submit it is equally desirable that those men who cannot be spared should be definitely instructed they are to remain. They are needed in Hongkong in the interests of the nation, and if they are to put in their best work they must be fully satisfied in their minds that they really are more needed here than at the front.

I am not affected by the Bill. I am, Sir, Yours faithfully, "REGINALD."

## THEIR MAJESTIES SILVER WEDDING.

## SECOND LIST OF HONGKONG CONTRIBUTORS.

Mrs. Geddes, Lady Rees Davies, Mrs. Looker, Mrs. Danby, Mrs. Purves, Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, Mrs. Sachse, Mrs. Harold Macfarlane, Mrs. Carleton, Mrs. Smalley, Mrs. Saville E. Hudson, Mrs. Glyn, Miss Manek, Mrs. Murray Scott, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. A. M. Thorp, Mrs. Tatcher, Miss Ventris, Mrs. Gale, Mrs. Agassiz, Mrs. McKay, Mrs. Donnelly, Mrs. Irving, Mrs. Crappell, Mrs. K. Branch, Mrs. Ross Thomson, Mrs. Pearce, Miss M. Rodger, Miss D. Rodger, Mrs. Lau Tak-po, Mrs. Lau Ah-ning, Mrs. Gallazzi, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. A. G. Gordon, and Mrs. McPherson—Total \$845.60.

1st list \$838.60  
2nd list \$46.00  
Total \$884.60

## THE STRANDING OF THE "TJIKROEM."

## MASTER "SEVERELY CENSURED."

The Judgment of the Marine Court before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, in the case in which the "Hongkong Telegraph" was proceeded against under the Colonial Press Censorship Regulations—

It is not disputed that the defendant has published movements and descriptions of certain of His Majesty's ships and has contravened the terms of the Regulations No. 1 of the Censorship Regulations of 1917, but I have been asked to dismiss the summons on the ground that the publication in question being a repetition of information already widely circulated in the Press in Shanghai, and having reference to movements which were in no way concealed and were of a date substantially prior to the defendant's publication, did not in any degree prejudicially affect the safety of the Colony which it is the sole object of the Order-in-Council authorising these Regulations, and of the Regulations themselves to preserve.

No one can reasonably doubt that the Colony is as safe now as it was before the publication here considered. The issue, however, is wider than this. In the present war the interrelation of events is such that the defence of the Colony is involved in the defence of Great Britain and her Allies. We are indebted for our safety here to H. M.'s Navy and Army wherever in the world they may be operating. The Colony, which was little more than an outlook in the recent South African war, is participating in the efforts and in the risks of this war.

The regulations under which this summons is brought, has been adopted with this fact in view. It has been devised as one of our own measures of defence, and whereas any particular contravention of it may have a negligible result another may occur which will be of the first importance. The strict observance of these Regulations is required by the military situation.

The Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph did not fully consider the position when he assumed that it was in his discretion to publish the paragraph in question. He had no such discretion. His duty was to obtain the approval of the Censor before publication.

In the correspondence with the Attorney General, the solicitors for the defendant stopped short of admitting the offence alleged. I imagine that if they had been instructed to make this admission, this Court would not have been troubled with these proceedings. The contravention is in itself of minor importance, but so long as the legal consequences of the defendant's action remain in dispute between the Crown and the defendant, no course would seem to have been open to the Crown Solicitor except to ask for a public declaration.

"I fine the defendant \$5."

## OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY.

The above Society yesterday sent to Messrs. Shevan, Tomes & Co. two cases of War Comforts as below to be forwarded to the Hon. Superintendent, Red Cross Depot, No. 2 Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay, containing:—1 quilt, 1 pillow, 6 pairs of stretcher boots, 50 pairs of cloth slippers, 100 suits of pyjamas, 12 sleeveless sweaters, 12 mufflers, 20 flannel vests, 12 woollen caps, 80 eye bandages, 5 meat covers, 10 mops, 8 bags of swabs, 30 milk covers, 9 pairs of white woollen bed socks, 9 pairs of socks, 1 box cigars, 86 suits of pyjamas, 20 meat covers, 7 white woollen bed socks, 10 pairs of socks, 11 sleeveless sweaters, 13 flannel vests, 24 mufflers, 40 milk covers, 16 mops, 2 floor cloths, 2 bags of swabs, 10 white woollen caps, 80 eye bandages, 1 lot of magazines, 1 lot of playing cards and 1 box cigarettes.

Letters of acknowledgment have recently been received from the British Red Cross and Order of St. John, base depot, Basrah, dated 23rd and 24th April, 1918.

## AYONMOUTH DOCKS.

LITIGATION ENDS IN FAVOUR OF BRISTOL CORPORATION.

When the Corporation of Bristol promoted a Bill in Parliament for power to construct new docks at Ayonmouth, the measure was opposed by the Great Western and Midland Railway Companies, but a compromise was arrived at, and the opposition withdrawn.

There the matter was expected to end, but the expectation was not fulfilled, for disputes arose and litigation ensued, the Corporation going to the courts and claiming a declaration as to the true construction to be placed on the agreement, which was the outcome of the Parliamentary compromise.

Mr. Justice Baggallay decided in favour of the railway companies, but the Court of Appeal favoured the Corporation, and so the learned judge's decision aside, so the companies appealed to the House of Lords. The Lord Chancellor and Lord Atkinson, Sir Charles Parker, and Lord Macmillan delivered considered judgments and dismissed the appeal of the companies, thereby upholding the decision of the Court of Appeal.

## ECONOMY IN THE END.

It costs but a small amount to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always in your household, and it is economy in the end. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## SUMMONSES UNDER THE REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

Mr. R. E. Bellios was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, for failing to furnish to the Captain Superintendent of Police, a return of particulars specified in the second schedule of the Registration of Persons Ordinance of 1918 as amended by the Government notification of 1917.

Mr. F. W. Goldring pleaded guilty on behalf of Mr. Bellios.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., said the Police did not wish to press for a heavy penalty, although there is a daily notice in the Press that it was necessary for everyone to register. They were only desirous of bringing to the notice of the general public the necessity of complying with the Registration Ordinance. The omission, he believed, was the result of carelessness and not intentional. He thought a nominal fine would meet the case.

His Worship agreed, and defendant was fined \$5.

Mr. V. Findlay Smith, also summoned under the same regulations, said he did not know whether to plead guilty or not. He had been under the impression that it was not necessary for him to register as he was a member of the Hongkong Defence Corps and he knew nothing of the new Government notification requiring the registration of every person, as he was absent in Japan when it was made.

Mr. King said that according to the Government notification of 1917, amending the Registration Ordinance of 1916, every person was required to register, including the members of the Hongkong Defence Corps.

A nominal fine of \$5 was imposed.

## A SNATCHING CASE.

A Chinese pleaded not guilty when charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with attempting to snatch \$4,000 from another Chinese in Des Voeux Road Central, yesterday.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, who appeared for the defendant, said he desired an adjournment as he was not yet in a position to go on with the case. According to the preliminary instructions he received, he believed there was a great deal more behind this prosecution than mere "snatching," though he could not say for the moment whether it was true or not. Would his Worship grant bail for the defendant?

Sergt. Blackman, who was in charge of the case, said he had no objection.

Mr. J. R. Wood adjourned the case until next Tuesday, bail being fixed at \$500.

## CO-OPERATION IN BOMBAY.

## PROGRESS OF HOUSING SOCIETIES.

The Bombay Co-operative Conference opened recently at Girgaum.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, who presided, said that the city of Bombay could take a justifiable pride in being the first in India to start co-operative societies for mill hands and poor municipal employees belonging to the "depressed" classes and financing and managing societies through private agencies and establishing the best redemption committees. While a great number of people had been helped by these societies, very much more remained to be done. It was not possible to extend the operations of the Debt Redemption Committee's work for reasons given in the Registrar's report. The Central Co-operative Institute when it was started would be in a position to guide and advise as to the best means of development for this class of society. The other class of society which they could very well call their own were the housing societies, started under the auspices of housing associations. The first society registered under the Act which owned at present five houses of three stories each and had been helped by the Improvement Trust. Two other housing societies, the Mangalore Garden House Society and the Bombay Catholic Co-Partnership Society, were registered in 1917. Both these had suffered from the difficulty of raising capital on moderate terms, and that difficulty was hampering the further progress of co-operative housing. The difficulties in the way of finding in Bombay decent housing accommodation at a fair rental would most probably go on increasing even after the termination of the war.

Though, said the speaker, on theoretical grounds it might be felt that communal housing societies should not be encouraged, actual experience had shown that it was the communal society that had succeeded well. Until the social reform movement succeeded to the extent of altogether doing away with caste, communal housing societies are the only societies that are likely to succeed. Even if banking unions were started or groups of societies managed by the best redemption committee, there was a probability of a large number of limited liability societies for various objects being started in Bombay. The chief need would be financial facilities.

The time had arrived when the question of "starving" the city co-operative bank through financial limited liability and other financial societies should be taken into serious consideration.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm. A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of burns and scalds may be promptly relieved, cuts and bruises quickly healed and swellings promptly reduced. In fact, for the household it is just what an "ambulance" as every family should be provided with. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## THE PRESS CENSORSHIP.

## MAGISTRATE'S DECISION IN "TELEGRAPH" CASE.

Mr. J. R. Wood delivered this afternoon the following judgment in the case in which the "Hongkong Telegraph" was proceeded against under the Colonial Press Censorship Regulations—

It is not disputed that the defendant has published movements and descriptions of certain of His Majesty's ships and has contravened the terms of the Regulations No. 1 of the Censorship Regulations of 1917, but I have been asked to dismiss the summons on the ground that the publication in question being a repetition of information already widely circulated in the Press in Shanghai, and having reference to movements which were in no way concealed and were of a date substantially prior to the defendant's publication, did not in any degree prejudicially affect the safety of the Colony which it is the sole object of the Order-in-Council authorising these Regulations, and of the Regulations themselves to preserve.

No one can reasonably doubt that the Colony is as safe now as it was before the publication here considered. The issue, however, is wider than this. In the present war the interrelation of events is such that the defence of the Colony is involved in the defence of Great Britain and her Allies. We are indebted for our safety here to H. M.'s Navy and Army wherever in the world they may be operating. The Colony, which was little more than an outlook in the recent South African war, is participating in the efforts and in the risks of this war.

The regulations under which this summons is brought, has been adopted with this fact in view. It has been devised as one of our own measures of defence, and whereas any particular contravention of it may have a negligible result another may occur which will be of the first importance. The strict observance of these Regulations is required by the military situation.

The Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph did not fully consider the position when he assumed that it was in his discretion to publish the paragraph in question. He had no such discretion. His duty was to obtain the approval of the Censor before publication.

In the correspondence with the Attorney General, the solicitors for the defendant stopped short of admitting the offence alleged. I imagine that if they had been instructed to make this admission, this Court would not have been troubled with these proceedings. The contravention is in itself of minor importance, but so long as the legal consequences of the defendant's action remain in dispute between the Crown and the defendant, no course would seem to have been open to the Crown Solicitor except to ask for a public declaration.

"I fine the defendant \$5."

LONDON, June 13.

In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour denied that the United States and the Allies agreed not to intervene in Russia.

A MONROE DOCTRINE WANTED.

FOR THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

LONDON, June 12.

The Daily Chronicle in an editorial on the Imperial War Cabinet Conference, refers to an article by Mr. Arthur Henderson in its columns, discussing our war aims as they concern the War Cabinet and says: "With the general proposition of disinterestedness, which President Wilson laid down, the feeling throughout the British Empire is, in second. Neither the Empire nor any of its Dominions want territory for territory's sake. They are, however, not in the same situation as the United States. Had there been a German Mexico, a German West Indies or a German Colombia before the war we may be fairly certain that America would not tolerate their retention after the war, and her objection would not infringe her real disinterestedness any more than our need in our present case. What our southern Dominions want is not territory for its own sake, but as security for a Monroe doctrine for the Southern Hemisphere. A League of Nations would enhance such security, but he would be a bold prophet who could guarantee that it would render it superfluous."

## CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of burns and scalds may be promptly relieved, cuts and bruises quickly healed and swellings promptly reduced. In fact, for the household it is just what an "ambulance" as every family should be provided with. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE GREAT BATTLE.  
PRESS 'CORRESPONDENTS' REPORTS.MEMORABLE INCIDENT OF THE FIGHTING.  
FRENCH CAVALRY FIGHT FOR 32 HOURS.

London, June 12. Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this morning, says:—

The enemy's main effort yesterday on the line of Cheminot-Muche-Mont-Bellincourt was a complete failure. Under the fire of our machine-guns and artillery the German infantry waves hesitated and rolled back.

In the centre the Germans gained momentary possession of Muche-Mont, but were ejected by a French counter-attack. It is now known that the Germans began the battle with 14 Divisions, which were all engaged on the first day. The attack in the centre, along the Valley of the Matz, which was the most successful, was entrusted to five Divisions, including some of the enemy's best troops and one Guard and one Chasseur Division.

The enemy's main objective on the first day was a block of wooded hills between the Oise and the Matz, which he turned by an advance down the Matz Valley. After three days' hard fighting he reached the first day's objective in this quarter. The second day's objective was the city of Compiègne, which is still far away and has not been brought nearer by yesterday's fighting. The most memorable incident of the battle was the defence of Plombières by cavalrymen. This hill was the main French observatory post on the Lassigny sector and was defended by dismounted Cuirassiers, a few hundred strong, who held out against an incessant German attack from 4 o'clock on Sunday morning until midday on Monday. The Commander sent wireless messages hourly, saying the defenders were still holding out. The last message was sent when the hill was surrounded and consisted of one word "Fortus," meaning, "we are done for." The Cuirassiers succumbed to the twentieth attack in 32 hours.

In the Matz Valley a crack German Chasseur Division were cut to pieces; the Guards also suffered very heavily.

On our left enemy Divisions have been engaged in a three days' battle for a line of villages, which are still in our hands, and they must have left half their numbers on the field. We as well now hold some points of the original German line. The general impression is that although the battle will continue for several days the enemy's rush has been stemmed.

## ENEMY'S PRETENSIONS "SINGULARLY MODIFIED."

London, June 12. A semi-official message, dated the 12th, says:—

An enemy communiqué, after two days of fighting, announces the objectives attained, indicating that he scarcely hopes to further advance; but German marching orders captured have foreshadowed the entry into Compiègne on the first evening of the battle. The enemy's pretensions have been, therefore, singularly modified.

CONFIDENCE IN GENERAL FOCH.  
MESSAGE BY EX-SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

London, June 12. The Association of British ex-Soldiers and ex-Sailors, known as "Comrades of the Great War," have telegraphed to Generalissimo Foch: "We have perfect faith that on the scene of your historic victory in 1914 in which many of us were privileged to share that you and your gallant men will again stem the tide of invasion and hurl the hated invader from the sacred soil of France."

Generalissimo Foch replied on the 11th: "I share entirely your confidence."

A RESUME OF THE BATTLE.  
PRICE PAID FOR ENEMY'S SUCCESS.

London, June 12. The newspapers state that it is foolish to attempt to minimise the significance of the enemy's gain of ground, where every kilometre is most valuable, but they point out that the Germans are very far from achieving their programme, and it will be necessary to straighten their line, while Correspondents agree that their sacrifices have been greater than in any previous battle of the war. For the first time, indeed, since March, they have been effectively counter-attacked with a swiftness which gives their "storm" troops no chance to rest. One Correspondent estimates that the Germans have thrown 100,000 new troops into battle during the last 24 hours and six or eight Divisions have already withdrawn broken. Such is the price paid in the enemy's relentless pursuit of success.

That the enemy's reserves are not inexhaustible is proved by the fact that the Crown Prince has already been forced to borrow four Divisions from the Bavarian Crown Prince Rupprecht. It was through these that the enemy captured the villages of Mery, Belleu and St. Maur.

Generally speaking the battle position at present is that the French have held in the centre, but have fallen back a little on their right. The situation of the French between the Oise and the Aisne is becoming difficult as the wooded salient of which Noyon is the apex is endangered and the enemy is threatening the high road from Noyon to Compiègne. There will be much very costly fighting, however, before the Germans succeed in reaching Compiègne.

The strength of the French resistance has delighted the Parisians, who, though confident that Paris will not be reached, are energetically pushing preparations to defend the capital.

## ENEMY'S SMALL GAINS.

Paris, June 12. A semi-official message, dated today, states:—

The enemy's advance on the right bank of the Oise is bound to tell on the other bank. We will probably be obliged to bring our positions on the two banks into line. That is the only advantage the Germans gained yesterday.

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

## MR. LONG WELCOMES DELEGATES.

London, June 12. At today's meeting of the Imperial Conference, Mr. Walter Long cordially welcomed the Delegates and spoke on various Dominion problems. The representative of each Dominion replied.

The Delegates will attend the meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet tomorrow.

THE IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.  
CROWDS WATCH OVERSEAS PREMIERS.

London, June 12. The first sitting of the Imperial War Conference was held at the Colonial Office today, Mr. Walter Long presiding. A large crowd watched the arrival of the Overseas Prime Ministers and representatives.

RESOLUTION OF LOYALTY TO THE KING.

The following resolution of loyalty was moved by Sir Robert Borden, seconded by the Rt. Hon. William Massey, and carried unanimously:—

"The Imperial Conference at their first meeting as their first act, desire to present their humble duty to Your Majesty and assure you of the devoted loyalty of all portions of Your Majesty's Empire here represented."

## WORKERS AGAINST PEACE BY NEGOTIATION.

London, June 12. The Women's Co-operative Guild at a Congress at Bradford defeated a resolution favouring an International Conference of Workers to obtain immediate peace by negotiation, the terms including no annexations and universal disarmament.

The opponents to their resolution declared that there could be no peace by negotiation with a people who bombed hospitals full of wounded soldiers.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.  
RAID BY YORKSHIRE TROOPS.

London, June 12. A British Italian communiqué, dated the 11th inst., states:—

The Yorkshire troops made a successful raid, taking 11 prisoners and inflicting considerable casualties.

Our air force destroyed 21 enemy aeroplanes since our last report. Four of our machines have failed to return.

## AUSTRIAN BATTLESHIP SUNK.

Bari, June 12. It is officially admitted in Vienna that the battleship *Szentistvan* was torpedoed and sunk in the Adriatic at night-time.

Several officers and 80 of the crew are missing.

## THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

## MR. BALFOUR'S TRIBUTE TO JAPAN'S LOYALTY AND CO-OPERATION.

London, June 12. At a luncheon in the House of Commons to the Japanese Ambassador and the delegates attending the International Parliamentary Commercial Congress, Mr. Balfour said that Great Britain and Japan in war had no differences of opinion, no divergence in aim and no *arrière-pensée* which either was unwilling to confess to the other. (Cheers.) This was the basis of the true national confidence in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which had done so much for the peace and advancement of the world and would bear rich fruit in future for the higher interests of the world in the East. He was sure that if the exigencies of the conflict required us to call upon our Allies to make fresh efforts Japan would live, as she always has done, up to her full obligations. (Cheers.)

## GERMAN METHODS OF TRADE.

In the course of his speech Mr. Balfour said German methods of trade were a part of her policy of world domination. This made them more dangerous than mere trade rivalry, to which we never objected. (Cheers.) Germany was trying to use her manufacturing power to practically enslave the rest of the world. That was the problem which must be met and solved.

## GERMANY DREADS ECONOMIC WAR.

## FOREBODINGS OF ENEMY MERCHANTS.

AMSTERDAM, June 12. The German fear of an economic war is reflected in an article in the *North German Gazette* by Herr Eduard Achelis, President of the Bremen Import Association, who says it is a mistake to suppose that Germany can find a substitute for her former world economic position in a close union with countries east and south-east of the Central Powers, or that Germany can protect herself against an economic war by establishing a large number of monopolies and militant organisations. Germany's peace terms must, therefore, be such as to induce the Allies to abandon the idea of economic war.

## THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

## AUSTRIANS AND GERMANS RETIRE.

SEMIENOFF CAPTURES GURKO.

PRIZING, June 12. General Semienoff reports that the Austrians and Germans threatening his communications have since retired.

General Semienoff reports the capture of Gurko, to the north-east of Borzja.

## ENDANGERING "DEARLY BOUGHT PEACE."

## GERMAN THREAT TO RUSSIA.

AMSTERDAM, June 12. The *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, in a minority article, talks Russia that she will endanger her "dearly bought peace" if she permits the Czech Slovaks, who fought with the Russians, to leave the country with arms to join the Entente.

Czech Slovaks are estimated to number 150,000 and who deserted from the Austro-German Army. They are distributed over the north and east of Russia.

## MORE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

London, June 10. The *Gazette* contains the announcement of a number of Birthday Honours for services in connection with the war. There are a number of Companions of the Bath, including Major-General N. W. Barnardiston.

## HONOURS FOR EASTERN MEN.

London, June 10. The following names appear in a further list of Birthday promotions and appointments:—

C.B.E.  
Mr. W. H. Steel, Acting Manager of the Peking-Nankin line.  
M.B.E.  
Mr. S. Evans, Acting Deputy Naval Store Officer, Hongkong.

## LORD PHILLIMORE MADE A PEER.

London, June 12. The Hon. Lord Phillimore, ex-Lord Justice, has been raised to the peerage.

## ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

## SHOWER OF GIFTS FOR QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

London, June 12. On the occasion of the Royal Silver Wedding, Her Majesty the Queen has promised to accept a "Shower of Gifts" to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild on behalf of the soldiers and sailors.

It is emphasised that all the Dominions are contributing and that Her Majesty will welcome the offerings of English women. Local centres will be formed to collect gifts and money.

## AN EX-LORD MAYOR CHARGED.

## COMMUNICATING INFORMATION USEFUL TO ENEMY.

London, June 12. Sir Joseph Jones, who was Lord Mayor of Sheffield in 1907, has been charged at Bow Street with conspiracy by obtaining and communicating information useful to an enemy and relating to a prohibited place, between September 1913 and June 10th, 1918. He was remanded till the 10th on £2,000 bail.

## PRUSSIAN FRANCHISE BILL.

## A COMPROMISE PROVIDED.

AMSTERDAM, June 12. The Prussian Lower House has again rejected the equal suffrage Clause in the Reform Bill by 235 votes to 164, but has accepted a compromise by which certain persons will be provided with two extra votes.

## PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION IN MIXED DISTRICTS.

AMSTERDAM, June 13. According to a Berlin telegram, the Suffrage Bill passed the fourth reading at the Prussian Lower House with the proposal of the Conservatives and National Liberals for the introduction of proportional representation in mixed language districts of the Eastern Provinces.

## BRIGADIER F. W. LUMSDEN KILLED IN ACTION.

London, June 10. Brigadier F. W. Lumsden has been killed in action.

## ANOTHER AMERICAN YESSEL TORPEDOED.

## CREW ARRIVE AT PORT.

WASHINGTON, June 13. The United States steamer *Pinar del Rio* was submerged 70 miles from the Maryland coast on the 8th instant.

The crew have arrived at a port.

## INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S FEDERATION.

London, June 12. A telegram from Copenhagen says an international Seamen's Federation has been formed.

Sir Havelock Wilson is President, and M. Teamm, of Copenhagen, Secretary. The Headquarters will be in London.

## BOWEL COMPLAINT IN "CHILDREN."

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unusual looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt syringing at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is always to be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists, and Stockholders.

## AMERICA'S IDEALISTIC OBJECTS.

## IMPORTANT ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

London, June 11. Addressing a group of distinguished Mexican editors and journalists, who are touring the United States, at the White House, President Wilson emphasised American friendship towards Mexico. He said that his own policy towards Mexico was based on the principle that America was not entitled to interfere in any way in Mexican internal affairs. United States troops had been sent to Mexico only in order to assist Mexico to get rid of a man who was making the settlement of Mexican affairs temporarily impossible.

Alluding to the German attempt to make trouble between the United States and Mexico, President Wilson instanced the fantastic statement in a Mexican paper that thirteen American battleships had been sunk off Cape Chesapeake. The influence of the United States for the time being, and he hoped it would not be for a short time, was somewhat pervasive of the affairs of the world. He believed it was pervasive because less powerful nations were coming to believe that America's sincere desire was disinterested service. The president said: "We are champion of those nations which have not had a military standing which would enable them to compete with the strongest nations of the world, and we look forward to the time, which I hope will come, when we can give substantial evidence not only that we do not want anything out of this war but that we would not accept anything out of it."

Nothing had stirred America so deeply as the assurance that the war, as far as they were concerned, was for idealistic objects. Nothing that he had said in his recent address in New York on the occasion of the sending off of the American Red Cross campaign had aroused so much enthusiasm as his statement that America meant to stand by Russia just as firmly as she would stand by France, Great Britain or any other Ally. That was an example of America's attitude. The United States could not make anything out of standing by Russia at present. Russia was the most remote European nation, as far as America was concerned, and the one with which the United States had the least connection in trade and advantage. Yet the people of the United States rose to that suggestion as to no other that he had made in that address.

After emphasising that his hearers had been gladly admitted to every establishment in America that they had wished to see and had been shown just what America was doing, President Wilson proceeded to explain why America was doing what she is doing. "We are doing it," he said, "so that you may never hereafter have to fear, the only thing that any nation has to dread, namely, unjust and selfish aggression by another nation." Sometime ago he had proposed a sort of Pan-American agreement. One of the difficulties of America's past relationships with Latin America had been that the Monroe Doctrine was adopted without the consent of any Central American or South American State. That was all very well as far as protecting such States from aggression from across the sea was concerned, but there was nothing in it that was protecting those States from aggression from the United States, and he had repeatedly been told of the uneasy feeling on the part of representatives of those States that America's self-appointed protection might be for her own benefit and own interest, and not for the interest of her neighbours. So he said: "If any one of us, including the United States, violate the political independence or the territorial integrity of any of the others all the others will jump on her." That was, in effect, giving a bond on the part of the United States that the United States would enter into an arrangement by which the Central American and South American States would be protected from the United States. "Now that is that kind of agreement that must be the foundation of the future life of nations. The world is a whole family of nations, and it must be guaranteed to each nation that no other nation shall violate its political independence or territorial integrity. That is the only conceivable basis for the future peace of the world. Peace can only come by trust. As long as there is suspicion there is going to be misander standing there is going to be trouble."

## THE ROYAL MARINE.

London, June 10. The Silver Medal in Gold.

"NESTOR" SANITARY FLUID.  
RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

Two table-spoonsful to a gallon of water for washing floors, &c., is most useful for the destruction of Fleas.  
Per Plat Tin 50 cents.  
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and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction.

ENQUIRY: "MALTHOID" LIST: WATERPROOF! ROOFING!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE BATTLE.

## HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

## LONDON, June 12.

A French communiqué states:—

The battle continues today from Montdidier to the Oise. On the left our troops, supported by tanks, counter-attacked in the afternoon on a front of twelve kilometres between Rabescourt and St. Maur. Notwithstanding desperate resistance we reached the southern approaches of La Fretay and captured the height between Courcelles and Mortimer. We carried our lines over two kilometres east of Mery, re-captured Belleu and Tioignies and reached the southern outskirts of St. Maur. The enemy lost heavily and left 1000 prisoners and several guns in our hands.

In Aisne, the Germans who had succeeded in pushing to the south of Houg, farm and Authenil were driven back beyond both these points. On our right the enemy by accumulating his pressure sought to gain Matz Valley. Several violent attacks against Cheminot were repulsed. The enemy gained a footing in Macheumont and Bethancourt, which are being bitterly disputed.

The Americans to the south of the Oureq this morning brilliantly captured Belleu-Wood and 300 prisoners.

Our day bombing squadrons continued to work on Monday despite bad weather. Groups of aeroplanes flew low above most exposed points of the battlefield and dropped projectiles on enemy concentrations, dispersing reinforcements and inflicting heavy losses. Several crews made several trips. Eight tons of explosives were thus dropped with the best results. The enemy rear was actively bombed on Monday night. Twenty tons of projectiles were dropped on convoys, cantonments and stations and two munitions depots were blown up.

Four enemy aeroplanes and a captive plane were brought down on Monday by our chasseurs.

## SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during this weather. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Stockholders.

## WONDERFUL FEATS BY BRITISH AIRMEN.

## ENEMY MACHINES DESTROYED EACH OTHER.

## LONDON, June 11.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters telegraphing on June 11, says:—

The fine weather has been productive of great aerial activity and our flyers have accomplished wonderful feats.

On June 5 one of our fighting machines leading a patrol met a Halberstadt which fired a green light and showed no disposition to retreat. Suspecting a trap the British machine hovered round whereupon six Albatrosses entered the scene. The rest of the British patrol was coming up to give battle with six more Albatrosses appeared and dived upon the first half dozen, which they mistook for enemies. A regular melee ensued into which our patrol plunged causing a Halberstadt and two Albatrosses to crash and sending down several others out of control.

## AMERICANS PROGRESS IN BELLEAU WOOD.

## LONDON, June 12.

An American communiqué says:—

Northward of Chateau Thierry we again advanced our positions in Belleau Wood, taking 250 prisoners.

## NAVAL FIGHT NEAR DALMATIAN ISLES.

## AUSTRIAN BATTLESHIPS TORPEDOED.

AN official message says:—

Two Italian torpedo-boats at dawn on Monday, near the Dalmatian Isles, attacked an Austrian naval Division consisting of two battleships of the *Verderer* type, protected by ten destroyers. Our torpedo-boats boldly passed the line of destroyers and hit the leading battleship with two and the other with one torpedo. They were chased by the destroyers but they returned safely to base after badly damaging an enemy destroyer.



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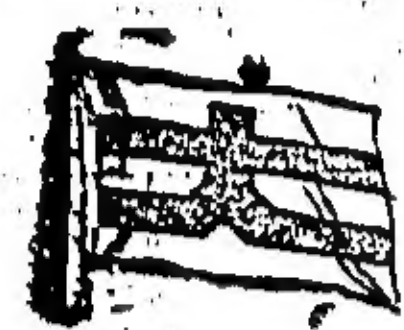
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MARSEILLES LINE.—Monthly service via Singapore and Port Said.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE.—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound Ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"CANADA MARU".....Wednesday, 26th June, at 3 p.m.  
"MANILA MARU".....Wednesday, 17th July, at 3 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE.—Regular, fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Semarang, calling at Ankerklaar, N.Y. Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE.—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SUON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

TAMUT and KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.  
"AMAKURA MARU".....Sunday, 16th June at Noon.  
TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.ROSEU MARU.....Thursday, 20th June at 8 a.m.  
FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO  
K. YAMASAKI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

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and vice versa, Joint Service of the "NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	Tons	Sails
KAWI	3,000	17th June, at Noon.
VONDEL	10,000	30th June, at Noon.
RINDJANI	8,000	13th July, at Noon.
GROUDIS	10,000	26th July.
ORANJE	8,000	9th August.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

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Telephone 1574-1575-1576.

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Regular Service of Steamers to PACIFIC COAST.

For BATAVIA and SOURABAYA.

S.S. NICHIEI MARU.....about end June.

For SEATTLE.

S.S. TENKEI MARU.....about 25th July.

For Space and Particulars apply to—

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

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C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	HONGKONG	June 13, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUNYANG	June 13, at 3 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SHAN KUE	June 13, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUNYANG	June 20, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	KAIPORE	June 22, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipments at Woosung.

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Telephone No. 34.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	ESANG	SUNDAY, June 16, Daylight.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	WEDNESDAY, June 19, at Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG	WEDNESDAY, June 19, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	FRIDAY, June 21, Daylight.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, June 21, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports, via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIKONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

CARGO taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

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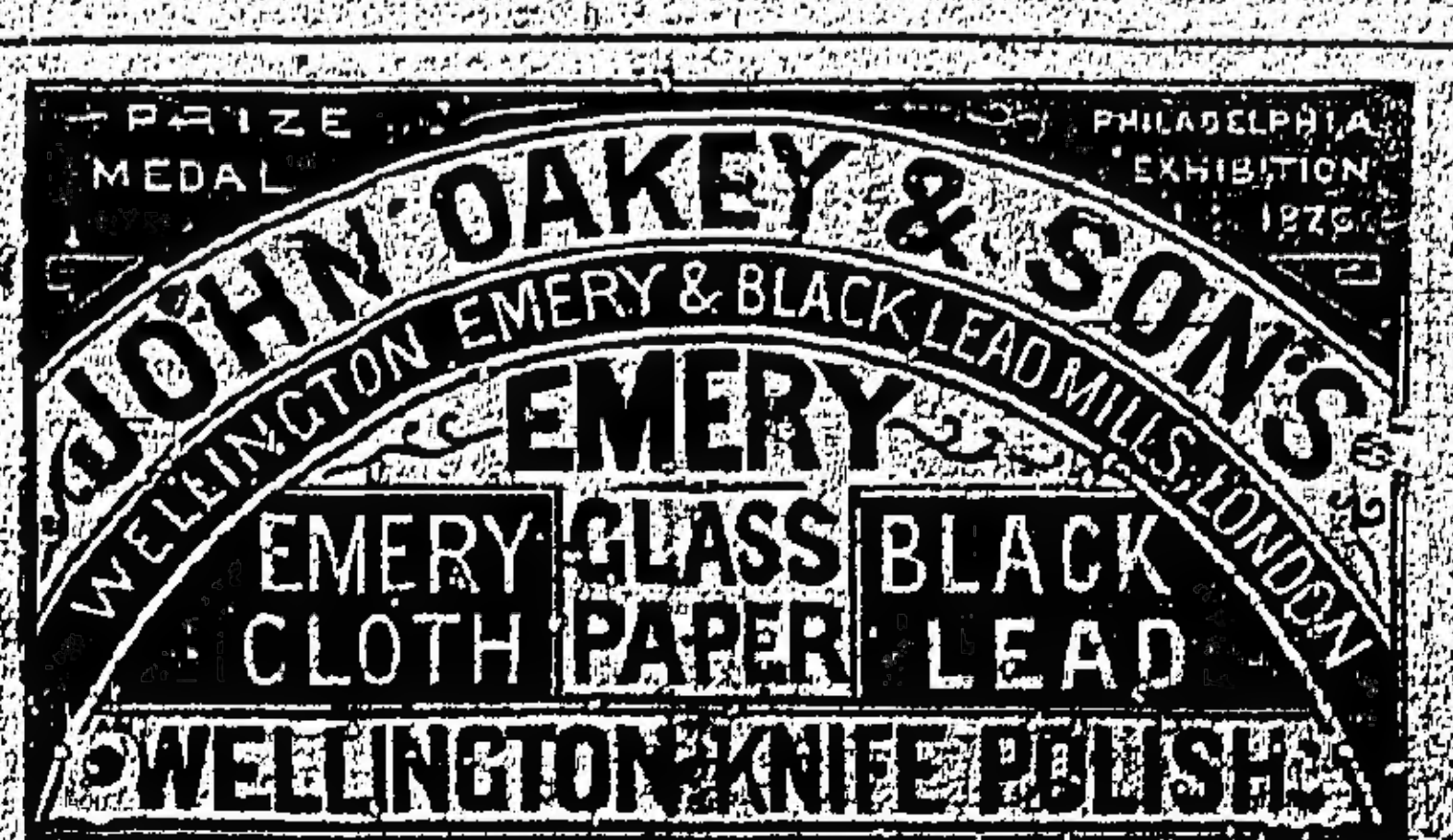
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HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgkin	FRIDAY, 21st June at 1 p.m.

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SHINYO MARU	22,000	16th July.
KOREA MARU	20,000	13th August.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	27th August.

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NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

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Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Mishima Maru, 16,000 tons SAT, 22nd June, 11 a.m.	
	Kanagawa Maru, 12,500 tons SAT, 22nd June, 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru, 8,600 tons SAT, 16th June, 11 a.m.	
	Aki Maru, 12,500 tons SAT, 20th July, 11 a.m.	
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe		

London or Liverpool via S'pore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay &amp; Cape Town.

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